Program Manager for Ammunition
Marine Corps Systems Command

Ammunition Quarterly

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Ammunition Quarterly

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From the Program Manager

Mr. Jerry Mazza
Program Manager for Ammunition

Welcome to the Fall edition of the Ammunition Quarterly. As we continue to publish this technical and information publication, I remain awed at the many facets of the ammunition community in the execution of our mission. The articles in this edition are symbolic of Marine Corps Conventional Ammunition, in that they are as diverse and multi-dimensional as our community. You will see support provided to the Hurricane Katrina relief effort by the I&I Staff of Ammunition Company, Rome Georgia. In the last Ammunition Quarterly, we provided an update on a new Force capability with the fielding of the 120mm Tank Canister (anti-personal) cartridge now in the hands of MARCENT. In this edition, we add to that capability with an article on the recent fielding of the new M72A7 Light Anti-Armor Weapon, or LAAW. Not to be confused with the Viet Nam-era LAAW, this weapon, a product and result of a Marine Forces-initiated "Universal Urgent Need Statement (UUNS), has been vastly improved over its predecessor and is also in the hands of our Forces.

In terms of products, you will also find a detailed article on the Military Working Dog Scent Kits, DODIC MN01. I encourage further distribution to any organization holding, utilizing, maintaining, or ultimately disposing of these kits. SSgt Kurz did a tremendous job in the research of this article.

Providing some insight on transportation, SSgt Eckroth has attempted to close a few gaps on how we move ammunition in support of deployed Marines. This is a worthwhile read as it begins to lay the foundation for future articles on the United States Transportation Command's role as the Distribution Process Owner and, specifically, the Marine Corps' interface and participation in that process.

As you are aware, a growing number of Ammunition Technicians and Ammunition Officers continue to deploy in various GWOT-related billets—not all involve Class V(W). I have asked this cadre of professionals to let us all know the specifics of their roles and responsibilities, and the unique nature of issues and challenges they encountered during the execution of their mission. It will serve as a rare glimpse into the reality of ammunition in an active Combative theater of operations.

As such, the Winter '06 edition of the Ammunition Quarterly will be solely GWOT-focused, with the intent of educating us well beyond that which we learn at the school house and in our respective Command training programs.

Thanks to those who have taken precious time from their schedules in putting pen to paper and contributing to our quarterly magazine. I strongly encourage and invite each of you who has something to tell the Ammunition Community to submit it for inclusion in future Ammunition Quarterly editions. The more visibility we generate, and the more knowledge we impart across the occupational field, the better we will prepare our future ammunition generation in assuming the lead.

Semper fi,

Jerry

Ammo Marines Assist Katrina Victims

Inspector-Instructor Staff, Detachment 1, Ammunition Company, Rome, GA.

Ever since Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast and destroyed parts of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, the Marines of Detachment 1, Ammunition Company, Rome, GA have volunteered to help in the relief efforts. Led by their Officer-In-Charge, CWO2 Tim Walkden, the Inspector-Instructor Staff wanted to know what they could do to help.

Due to time restraints and logistical blockades, Detachment 1's senior enlisted, 1stSgt Ronald Whittington, took to the phone lines to see if there were any local agencies that could use volunteers. At the same time, the Headquarters Element, Fourth Supply Battalion was also in the process of gathering volunteers for the establishment of a Marine Air-Ground Task Force to enter the Gulf Coast areas to provide aid. The community of Rome started their relief efforts through the help of a local radio station, K-98, and Mr. Mills Fitzner. Along with the assistance Charisse Durham of the Rome Kares Organization, they welcomed the offer by the Marines. SSgt Richard Hinaman coordinated the logistics portion and loaded two MTVR's (7-tons) with donated furniture and headed on the relief journey.

The Marines of Det 1 placed their regularly scheduled training aside and used their drill weekend to provide much needed assistance to Rome Kares. Headquartered in a vacant Kroger Supermarket, the Marines worked alongside the civilians and assisted in the receipt, segregation, and distribution of hygiene items, furniture, clothing, non-perishable foods, and other items.

The recent events in the Gulf Coast illustrated to all that not only do disasters arise throughout the world, but can happen "in our own backyard". As soon as the hurricane made landfall and the devastation became apparent, Marines volunteered to assist in any way possible. Many are currently deployed to the Gulf Coast and surrounding communities helping rebuild the area. Many residents want to return but, while they wait, the displaced victims need items to assist them in their day-to-day living. Rome Kares is set up to distribute items to victims relocated to Rome, GA and the surrounding communities.

Marines of Rome, GA assist Rome Kares employees in loading furniture onto an MTVR.

Once all required information was obtained, the Marines went to the headquarters building to volunteer on September 10th, 11th, and 14th. Marines volunteered to fill any available position to ensure the task was completed. They sorted, stocked, and distributed non-perishable food items. In addition, they also unloaded four tractor-trailers filled with couches, tables, chairs, and various clothing items. Afterwards, the Marines assisted in loading furniture and other items into pickup trucks to be delivered to victims. Marines assisted Rome Kares in the community by making house calls using Marine Corps MTVRs and civilian commercial vehicles to ensure furniture was delivered in a timely manner.

All of this hard work did not go unnoticed. The Marines were the subject of a documentary conducted by Berry College (one of the local colleges in Rome, GA). This documentary depicted the many duties that Marines perform (in addition to combat-related missions).

Even though this project was only for a few days, and covered only a small scope of the Hurricane Katrina relief effort, it demonstrated the Marine Corps' commitment to volunteering and giving back to the country as a whole. This selfless commitment shows that we are not only the first to fight, but are willing to respond when called upon.
Detachment 1, Ammunition Company Marines are always involved in the community in some fashion, whether helping local citizens by donating blood or participating in the Toys for Tots program. This is just another way of assisting and maintaining positive community relations.

M72 LAAW System Supports GWOT

Ms. Darrelle Harris

In October 2004, an Urgent Universal Needs Statement (UNS) was submitted for a Portable Lightweight Assault Rocket (PLAR) in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). The intended use of the lightweight assault rocket would provide greater mission flexibility on the battlefield. The Marine Corps required a weapon system with the capability to defeat targets such as covered enemy fighting positions (bunkers, urban structures) or light armored vehicles that are impervious to small arms fire or out of the range of fragmentation hand grenades and other close-in weapon systems. This capability was needed to fill the performance spectrum between the combat rifle and the currently available assault rocket system (M136 AT-4). The M72A7 Lightweight Anti-Armor Weapon (LAAW) system was identified as the objective solution. The M72A7 LAAW system consists of the M72A7 Tactical Rocket with graze fuze (DODIC HA29), the M72AS Trainer Launcher (TAMCN E50027B), and the M72AS 21mm Sub-caliber Trainer Rocket (DODIC HA21).

The improved M72A7 LAAW w/graze is a 66mm, man-portable, compact, lightweight (8 lbs), single-shot, disposable weapon optimized to defeat covered enemy fighting positions (bunkers, urban structures) or lightly armored vehicles. Current shoulder fired rockets exceed reasonable system weight and their form factors (length and girth) make employment during Military Operations in Urban Terrain even more difficult. The LAAW rocket includes a high-explosive shaped charge warhead that is capable of penetrating approximately 5 inches of rolled homogeneous armor (RHA). The fuze relies on acceleration to arm the warhead, and also contains a graze feature that provides another means to initiate detonation of the warhead. Earlier versions of the M72 LAAW have been used by the United States Army (USA) and Special Operations Command (SOCOM). The M72A7 LAAW currently represents the most modern and updated version with the two biggest improvements over its predecessor being the addition of a graze fuze and the replacement of the Octol-based explosive with PBXN-9. The graze fuze decreases instances of duds and the explosive replacements render the LAAW Insensitive Munitions (IM) compliant.

The M72AS Trainer Rocket (DODIC HA21) is a 21mm sub-caliber rocket used with the M72AS Trainer Launcher (TAMCN E50027B), which provides a more robust and realistic capability to train for combat.

The M72AS Trainer Launcher and 21mm Sub-caliber Trainer Rocket.

The Marine Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) *Decision Memorandum 23-2005* approved the procurement and fielding of the M72A7 LAAW system in support of the Urgent UNS submitted by MARCENT/MARFORPAC for the PLAR. The MROC approved procurement of 5,534 M72A7 Tactical Rockets, 315 M72AS Trainer Launchers, and 25,716 M72AS Trainer Rockets. In December 2004 a letter contract was awarded to Talley Defense Systems (TDS), Mesa, AZ for the procurement of the M72A7 LAAW system; with the first delivery and fielding in February 2005 to 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, NC. Additional deliveries and fieldings have been completed to 1st Marine Division units in Twentynine Palms and 3rd Marine Division units in Okinawa and Hawaii.

CHARACTERISTICS

	M72A7 Tactical Rocket (HA29)	M72AS Trainer Rocket (HA 21)
Caliber	**66mm**	**21mm**
Range – maximum	**350 meters**	**N/a**
Range – effective	**222 meters**	**250 meters**
Range – minimum	**25 meters**	**N/a**
Hazard Classification	**1.1E**	**1.4C**
Un Serial Number	**0181**	**0351**

Ms. Harris is currently assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, Large Caliber Ammunition Team.

The Logistics Division Re-designated as the Product Support Division

Mr. Edmond "Jim" Lettinhand

This article begins a seven-article section authored by members of the newly designated Product Support Division. Ms Karen Ross, formerly the Team Lead, Inventory Management, has assumed the duties as Division Head, Product Support Division.

The Marine Corps Systems Command's (MARCORSYSCOM's) *Strategic Plan (2005 – 2009), Equipping the Warfighter to Win*, identified the need for organizations to review and refine organizational structure to ensure that they remain effective, efficient, and responsive to Command priorities.

For the past few months the Logistics Division has conducted an extensive review of its structure, roles, and responsibilities in an effort to define its Core and Enabling processes. Defining Core processes are essential to a program throughout its life cycle. The Enabling Processes provide the organizational stability and atmosphere that will help us successfully complete the Core Processes. To accomplish this review, an offsite meeting was conducted to refine proposed Core and Enabling processes. As a result of this offsite it was recommended that the Logistics Division be renamed and restructured to be better aligned with its Core and Enabling processes.

The Integrated Logistics Support Handbook captured the essence of applied logistics by dividing it into two phases. Phase 1 (commonly referred to as acquisition logistics or logistics engineering) includes everything that is done to plan and acquire support before a system is delivered to the user. Phase 2 (commonly referred to as tactical/operational logistics or product support) includes the things that are done to support the system while being used.

Within MARCORSYSCOM the majority logistical actions fall under Phase 1. So what about PM Ammo? The consensus within PM Ammo is that its logistical actions fall under Phase 2 and, as a result, the Logistics Division has been renamed as the Product Support Division (PSD).

The PSD provides direct support to the Operating Forces for both peacetime operations and wartime & contingency planning. These two functional areas are our direct link to the Operating Forces and involve our constant efforts. To support the mission of the PSD, the division was restructured into three team, Plans and Execution, Environmental and Explosive Safety, and Operations.

Our Plans and Execution (P&E) Team interacts with the Operating Forces in all planning evolutions, maintains cognizance over pre-positioning programs, and interfaces with higher headquarters for decisions, policies, war gaming, and reporting requirements. During wartime, P&E directs the efforts of the Office of the Program Manager for Ammunition and ensures that contingency support requirements are met.

The Operations (Ops) Team is the hub of our organization and serves as the portal for incoming and outgoing support request. Ops is responsible for providing seamless Class V(W) planning for Title 10, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Testing Requirements, Training Ammo Issues, and Ammo Policy Issues. The Ops Team interacts with a number of joint organizations in support of the Operating Forces.

The Environmental and Explosive Safety (EES) Team serves as the lead for all Marine Corps Explosives Safety related issues. EES is responsible for providing explosives safety support to Marine Corps installations and ground operations, and providing support to Marine Corps installations and ground operations on environmental issues that may impact explosives safety and the life cycle management of military munitions. Additionally, the EES Team interacts with Marine Corps Safety Division on all matters pertaining to Explosive Safety. For environmental issues the team interacts with the Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics, Code LFL (Facilities)in the planning, developing, and managing of environmental programs for support Class V(W) for the Marine Corps. Additionally, the team enhances operational readiness through efficient, publicly responsive, and technologically advanced environmental training and education, pollution prevention, conservation, compliance, and cleanup programs.

The vision for the PSD is to interact with its internal and external customers in a manner that provides the most

optimal support. The initial goal of each new division is as follows:

- P&E – Work closer with MCCDC and operating force in determining requirements and the support of OPLANS and CONPLANS.
- Ops Team – Develop a closer working relationship with Headquarters Marine Corps and Joint Service arena.
- EES Team – Assist in the development of processes and procedures for Marine Corps Tactical Explosive Safety Program. Be proactive in identifying new concepts and procedures that will aid the Explosive Safety Officers in the performance of their duties.

Mr. Lettinhand is currently assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, Team Lead, Ops Team.

*E*Qual Is Coming

Capt Daniel Guimond

With the implementation of more and more web-based systems, it was just a matter of time before the qualification and certification of explosive handlers world got involved. The aviation side has been using the web-based Airborne Weapons Information System (AWIS) for some time now to report deficiencies, as well as track equipment, and recently the Naval Safety Center has implemented the Web Enabled Safety System (WESS) for submission of Explosive Mishap Reports. We have heard the acronyms *"SAFER"* and *"ESS"* and heard the great things that they are going to do for our community…Now introducing the new kid on the block: Electronic Ammunition and Explosives Qualification and Certification Tool, or ***"EQual."***

The *EQual* system is being designed to support the automation of administrative and management requirements for documentation and management of the Marine Corps Qualification and Certification Program. When completed, the system will provide a multitude of capabilities including record management, data collection, and information sharing from the individual Marine through the major command level. The tool uses personnel information that is downloaded from the Marine Corps Total Force System via an interface with Marine-On-Line. So as a Marine moves from place to place in the fleet, so does his training and Qualification and Certification records.

A few of the features that are being worked on are the ability to add or update training records, the ability to generate pre-formatted reports, and links to references. A featured highlight will be the ability to update training for a group of individuals with one entry that will greatly reduce the time required to update our training records. One of the features that the system does not have at this time, but is planned for in future versions, is the ability to electronically sign the Qualification and Certification records using your Common access Card and PIN as well as to send Marines TAD (CAX/WTI) and be able to forward training and Qualification and Certification records with them. The system will reside on the Marine Ammunition Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE) at PM-AMMO, so if you don't have a password you will want to apply at: www.marcorsyscom.usmc.mil/am/

The system is currently being internally tested at MARCORSYSCOM and will soon be released to a controlled fleet test in an attempt to work out as many bugs as possible before fleet-wide release. As with any "new" system, the *EQual* tool will take some time to get used to. There will be the usual bandwidth problems as well as security problems that, along with a lot of other web-based programs, need attention, however, in the long run *EQual* will be a useful and time-saving tool.

Capt Guimond is currently assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, EES Team.

Explosives Safety Site Approval

Mr. James Taylor

Having dealt with Site Approvals for the past 9 months now, I have some thoughts about a two common problems concerning Site Approvals. The first one concerns the Site Approval itself, while the second one concerns the submittal process. The first one is fairly minor but creates a great deal of confusion. The second problem is common throughout the Marine Corps and has caused friction between our Explosive Safety Officers and the installations facility personnel.

Site Approvals are required by both *DoD 6055.9-STD* and *NAVSEA OP 5 Volume 1* and several Naval Facilities Construction manuals for all shore activities handling, storing, and manufacturing munitions. Most people understand the requirement for Site Approvals when dealing with traditional munitions facilities. Another requirement for a site approval that is often overlooked is facilities or structures with concrete pads. *MCO P8020.10* states: "A permanent storage facility is one that is planned and constructed for extended repetitive use from a specific structure/building. The use of **concrete slabs** with structures/buildings on it is considered permanent and must be sited regardless of location." What this statement has done is to force many of the installations to re-examine how they construct temporary storage facilities on their ranges. In the past concrete slabs have been used simply to keep the structure, normally a ready service locker, out of the dirt or mud. The Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) has consistently cited installations for not siting concrete pads as permanent storage locations. In their view, the construction of a concrete pad, which I think we can all agree is a fairly permanent object, is an indication of the intent to use that location on a regular, if not continuous, basis.

Finalizing Safety Site Approvals can be a lengthy and time-consuming process. Site Approvals for construction of new facilities generally have enough lead-time that the submittal process does not interfere with the actual construction of the facility. The issue is site approval for modification or change to an existing facility. These are often short notice projects that are entirely driven by the availability of funding. This is especially true near the end of the fiscal year when unexpected money becomes available. Often these projects have less than 30 days to obligate and spend the money. There is no way that a Site Approval can be finalized and approved within that time frame. Recently we have received several Explosives Safety Site

Approval packages as described above. By the time the package arrives at Marine Corps Systems Command (PMAM)—where we review it and forward it to Headquarters Marine Corps (LFL) for them to do the same, and then it is sent to the Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity (NOSSA) who, depending on the nature of the Site Approval, may have to forward it to the DDESB—the project has lost its funding or, worse yet, the project is conducted without a thorough safety review. In regards to concrete slabs, specifically on a range, we are going back and re-examining the wording of the order to see if can be modified to require Site Approvals only when the purpose of the structure is for the extended and repetitive storage or handling of munitions.

For the Site Approval submittal process we have stressed, recommended, and pressed for pre-approved Site Approvals for those facilities when it is known that they are subject to future facilities projects. As long as conditions do not change, Site Approvals do not have a shelf life, however, we have meet with very little success in attempting to get the installations to be proactive on this issue.

Mr. Taylor is currently assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, EES Team.

Non-TPFDD Surface Vessel Transportation

SSgt Ryan Eckroth

Nearly 338.6 million dollars worth of sustainment ammunition has been transported into theater to support Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)—over 22,000 short tons. Not many Marines know how the ammunition got there or who was working behind the scenes to make it happen, they are just glad it is there. Keeping the ammunition pipeline flowing is critical to the success of the warfighter. Before one sustainment vessel makes it to theater the planning has already begun for the next one.

The Joint Munitions Transportation Coordinating Activity (JMTCA) schedules ammunition vessels for non-Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) transportation. The Marine Corps has an ammunition liaison (SSgt/2311) stationed there to coordinate Marine Corps requests. Schedules are continually published and ammunition is transported to theater as needed. The JMTCA compiles the request from all the Services, taking in consideration container, Net Explosive Weight (N.E.W.), and compatibility limitations.

Here at Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC) PM-Ammo's Plans & Execution Team, part of the Product Support Division, receives vessel schedules released to the Combatant Commander for sustainment planning. Once validated requirements are received, they are passed to the Inventory Management Team, part of the Inventory Management & Systems Division.

The Inventory Management team sources and requisitions the required ammunition from the Ammunition Depots. Any shortfalls are identified to the Combatant Commander and accessed for operational impacts. The Ammunition Depots fill the requisitions and containerize the ammunition for movement by train or commercial tractor-trailer to the port. Currently sustainment ammunition is traveling from Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (MOTSU) in North Carolina. Upon arrival at MOTSU the ammunition is staged in the order it will be loaded on the vessel and then loaded.

Once the vessel is loaded and heads into theater, the MCSC PM-Ammo Plans & Execution Team monitors the progress of the shipment and accesses operational impacts of any timeframe shifts.

Once the vessel is unloaded in theater and inventoried by the receiving unit, MCSC reconciles the amount shipped to what was received. Any discrepancies are reported.

SSgt Ryan Eckroth is currently assigned to the MCSC PM-Ammo, Plans & Execution Team.

Marine Corps Explosives Safety Conference

Ms. Anna R. Smith

From 26 to 28 April 2005 Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM) Program Manager for Ammunition (PM-Ammo), Environmental and Explosives Safety (EES) Team brought together Explosives Safety Officers (ESOs) from every installation in the Marine Corps. The focus of this gathering was training—informed, trained, and certified ESOs are a valuable asset in the explosives safety program.

Captain Richard Kiser, Deputy Chairman of the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB), opened the conference. He announced that the DDESB would begin a transition away from installation-level survey emphasis to a more programmatic and Combatant Commander-level assistance engagement philosophy in anticipation of a new Directive.

The day continued with ESOs receiving training in the electronic Explosives Safety Siting. This software provides an automated tool to prepare explosives safety site plans. The Site Planner is designed to automatically generate explosives safety quantity distance (ESQD) arcs and explosives safety site approval packages for all facilities. This requires each installation have the capability for Geographical Information System mapping, and up-to-date facilities databases. Currently, MCB Quantico has generated a site plan using Explosive Safety Siting and is in the approval process. MCB Camp Lejeune, MCAS Cherry Point, MCAS New River, and MCRD Parris Island are in the process of receiving the software.

On Day 2 attendees received Safety Assessment for Explosives Risk (SAFER) version 3.0. training provided by APT Research, Inc. SAFER is a software model developed by a Joint Services and DDESB Working Group. In the past the United States used Quantity Distance (QD) criteria as a basis for siting explosives facilities. SAFER was developed to provide a tool for alternative siting using risk assessment to take into account additional considerations such as the type of activity at the potential explosives site, the number of personnel at an exposed site, the type of construction of

Senior Advisory Council of the Ammunition Logistics Focus Team

The Senior Advisory Council (SAC) of the Ammunition Logistics Focus Team (ALFT) convened during 18-19 October 2005 to consider, discuss, and shape the current and future development actions of the ALFT. The Council is comprised of the senior uniform leadership of the Corps' ground ammunition community that will enhance the ALFT by providing guidance and recommendations on topical issues facing the community.

The SAC evaluated 26 Iterative Transformation Initiatives (ITIs) that were submitted by the Operating Forces and Supporting Establishments. The evaluation included assigning prioritization using three points of reference: Relevance to Ammunition Logistics, Urgency of Need, and Executability.

ALFT updates for the ammunition community will be published in future issues of *Ammunition Quarterly*. Look for a detailed summary of the Senior Advisory Councils actions taken on the 26 ITIs in an article in the Winter06 issue. For questions or comments concerning the ALFT, readers may contact the ALFT Operations Officer at AmmoMail@usmc.mil

the exposed site, and the length of time the personnel are exposed. The successful use of the SAFER tool resulted in Blount Island Command receiving an approved site plan based on risk assessment.

On day 3 several guest speakers made presentations to the ESOs. Guest Speakers included Mr. Donald Weightman, Deputy Director of Safety Division, Mr. Jerry Mazza, Program Manager for Ammunition, Mr. Edward Sobieranski, USMC Range Safety Manager, Mr. Charles Black, Team Lead Analysis and Evaluation, and LtCol Dachman, Deputy PM Ammo.

Mr. Weightman briefed the new Tactical Safety positions established at the installation level. These additions will enhance the Safety posture of the Marine Corps. The personnel will be trained in identifying potential explosives safety risk while the ESO will resolve explosives safety issues. Mr. Black introduced new Inventory Accuracy tools to assist the installations in maintaining inventory accuracy. These tools will be located on the PM-Ammo's Marine Ammunition Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE). Mr. Sobieranski introduced the ESOs to the range's web page and the numerous tools used in orchestrating explosives safety while training is conducted. Mr. Mazza wrapped up the conference with kudos and a challenge: "We have not had a major catastrophe because of the keen efforts of many. I do not want the community to lose the passion and become lethargic—the consequences are too high. Keep explosives safety on the forefront, amongst and side by side with all other Safety implications facing our Marines. By doing so, it will help me and our Explosives Safety Community in the performance of their mission."

Ms Smith, prior EES Team Lead, has transferred to another Government position on Quantico.

Ammunition Field Storage

Mr. Mike James

When conducting field ammunition storage operations emphasis must be placed on asset preservation, personnel protection, and protecting ammunition and explosives from the elements. Explosives safety guidance on storing ammunition in a field environment can be found in various publications. Although governing regulations exist for the storage of ammunition at field environments, they are not as extensive as those governing permanent storage areas. This article will focus on two explosives safety publications that provide guidance on storing ammunition in a field environment.

Everyone knows and is familiar with *NAVSEA OP 5 Volume 3*, however, *DoD 6055.9-STD Chapter 10, "Contingencies, Combat Operations, Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW), and Associated Training"* provides additional guidance on field storage. *OP 5 Volume 3* is Navy/Marine Corps specific, where *DoD 6055.9-STD* applies to all Services. When field storage involves combined or joint operations, the Commander of the Combatant Command or the U.S. Commander of a Joint Task Force (JTF) shall designate the DoD Component's explosives safety criteria to be used.

In a field environment full compliance of Explosives Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) standards may not be possible. Storage of ammunition in a field environment involves storing ammunition on pads, in vehicles, in MILVAN/ISO containers and/or magazines. Field storage uses names like modular storage, Basic Load Ammunition Holding Areas (BLAHAs), and Field Storage Units (FSUs). Each type of storage has its own set of criteria as well as distinct sets of advantages and disadvantages. When moving into the field environment each type of storage should be closely evaluated and appropriate Organizational Risk Management (ORM) conducted prior to selection.

Some of the factors that drive selection of storage criteria are length of time storage is required, quantity of ammunition to be stored, size of the area, availability of support equipment, and security. Ammunition and explosives storage areas should be large enough to fulfill the immediate storage requirement as established in the

operation plan, and should provide the capability for future expansion. In addition to the explosives storage area, consideration must be given to separating other non-ammunition or non-related facilities that may be located in the immediate area. This separation distance is based on the total planned Net Explosives Weight (NEW) to be stored. Additionally, safe separation distances for ammunition operations within the ammunition supply point (ASP) must also be considered, i.e. vehicle holding area, operations area, administrative area, demolition area, and captured enemy ammunition area. Minimum separation distances for planning purposes are found in *DoD 6055.9-STD, OP 5 Volume I,* and *OP 5 Volume 3*.

To help in selecting the best storage criteria the below paragraphs capture some of the advantages and disadvantages of each type of field storage options.

Modular Storage. The advantages of a modular storage system include:

a. Greatly reduced real estate requirements.
b. Greatly improved security with comparable forces.
c. Reduced transportation requirements within the ammunition area.
d. Greatly reduced road net requirements.
e. Reduced vulnerability to direct fire on ammunition stocks because of the smaller area and use of barricades.

The disadvantages of a modular storage system include:

a. The possibility of explosion or fire in one cell propagating to other cells because of through heat generation or indirect fragment dispersion.
b. Increased vulnerability to enemy indirect fire and attack because of concentrated storage.
c. Additional engineer support required for initial construction of modules as opposed to that required for unbarricaded open storage.

BLAHA. The advantages of a BLAHA are:

a. Ammunition is in close proximity to using units.
b. Able to store mixed compatibilities.

The disadvantages of a BLAHA are:

a. High risk to personnel, equipment, and facilities.
b. Limited NEW storage.

FSU. The main advantages of an FSU are:

a. They are easy to establish.
b. Barricades are not required.
c. Limited support material is required.

The disadvantages of an FSU are:

a. They require a large real estate footprint.
b. Does not protect against propagation and blast overpressure or fragments.
c. Requires a larger security force.

Field storage areas may require site approval by the applicable commander or by the DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB). The operational situation and the type and duration of the Ammunition and Explosives (AE) operations conducted at the site or facility determine the type of documentation required for a site approval. The following categories of operations apply:

a. **Permanent.** For those AE-related facilities where operations are expected to continue for more than 12 months, a DDESB-approved site plan for such ***locations must be obtained once the Commander of the Combatant Command or DoD Component headquarters, as applicable, determines operations shall require the facilities' use to continue beyond 12 months.***

b. **Recurrent.** For those AE-related facilities where operations are expected to occur on a periodic basis—regardless of the duration of the operation. These locations may be sited using compensatory actions, such as facility evacuation or change-of-use, to minimize the risks associated with AE operations. These locations must have a DDESB- (or appropriate level of command when applicable) approved site plan before commencing operations.

c. **Temporary**. For those AE-related facilities where operations are not expected to continue for more than 12 months and are not recurrent, or for which advanced planning and approval are impractical. The applicable commander shall approve a plan for the specific scenario. The plan shall include the following:

(1) A risk assessment for the proposed operation. This assessment shall weigh the need for the facility against the potential effects of a mishap (e.g., mission impact, loss of resources, turnaround times, etc.).

(2) Schedule for the cessation of explosives operations or submittal of a site plan if the operations exceed 12 months.

As you can see storing ammunition in the field is very similar to storing it in a magazine area. Quantity distance standards and site approval documentation still apply. Just because ammunition and explosives are not stored in a magazine doesn't mean there are no rules that apply.

Mr. James is currently assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, EES Team.

UID To Transform DoD Business Practices

Mr. Jim Lettinhand

The *Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 5000.64, Defense Property Accountability*, requires accountability records be established for all property (property, plant, and equipment) with a unit acquisition cost of $5k or more, and items that are sensitive or classified, or items furnished to third parties, regardless of acquisition cost. Property records and/or systems are to provide a complete trail of all transactions, suitable for audit. DoD will track this property through its transportation, stocking, and in-service use by means of a Unit Identification (UID) system.

UID will be the cornerstone of DoD Business Transformation. The Secretary of Defense has mandated that all programs must conform to the Policy for UID of Tangible Personal Property Legacy Items in Inventory and Operational Use, including Government Furnished Property (GFP).

Strategy

The implementation strategy will provide for compliance with the UID policy. The strategy involves two separate situations for items that qualify for UID within Class V:

- The application of UID to new procurements.
- The application of UID to legacy items.

The strategy should provide business rules for implementation and compliance to the UID policy. These business rules should take into consideration the impact of the UID mandate on commercial item manufacturers, DoD storage facilities, DoD manufacturing facilities, acquisition managers, item managers, and mission readiness. Class V will continue to use existing ordnance management practices and will implement UID as required to comply with DoD policy.

Class V defines an item as a single hardware article or a unit formed by a grouping of subassemblies, components, or constituent parts. In DoD, an item is any article produced, stocked, stored, issued, or used; or any product including systems, material, parts, subassemblies, sets, and accessories. The item acquisition cost is captured on the contract line item (CLIN) or subline (SLIN) item. For the end items procured using a component breakout process, the value of the CLIN on the load, assemble & pack (LAP) contract excludes the value of the components going into the LAP process. LAP contract value shall not be considered for inclusion.

Application of item and component UID markings is based on economic feasibility as determined by the Program Executive Office/Program Manager (PEO/PM). As technology advances with item identification and marking technologies, so will the opportunity for application of new marking at the time of production, maintenance, renovation, or repair. For the purposes of UID, explosives are treated as consumable items.

Business Rules

1. New procurements of Class V 'items' with an item acquisition cost of $5k or greater and qualify for unique item identification (UII)

    - When Class V item acquisition costs are based upon volume, the contractor's economical production rate will be used to determine qualification of the item for assignment of an UID. Economical production rate is defined as the best price at the best quantity rate. If the unit price at this economical rate is less than $5k it doesn't qualify for an UID even if a lower production rate drives the price above $5k.

2. New, qualifying UII procurements of Class V items will have contract language inserted to ensure the manufacturer physically applies the UII prior to delivery to DoD.

    - The necessary Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations (DFAR) clauses and contract technical documentation (detailing the placement, performance, safety considerations, and construct) will be required prior to physical marking.

3. Those items that are currently on contract and planned for delivery after 1 January 2005 will be evaluated for UID qualification and subsequent contract modifications completed to ensure UII compliance.

4. Class V will use Construct 2 for marking of UII in accordance with the DoD Guide to Uniquely Identifying Items.

5. All qualifying Class V items will be entered into the UID Registry.

- The physical marking of UII on Class V items will not occur until evaluation/determination by engineering personnel for feasibility of physical UID marking and after technical drawings and specifications are modified.

- This data will be included in the DFAR clause.

6. The PM is responsible for determining a UID requirement for items when contract line item or subline item acquisition unit cost is less than $5k.

- PM must comply with Construct 2 of the UID Guide.

7. Determine Business Rules for items more than $5k and not serialized and will not assign UID.

- Qualified items that are currently lot managed and receive no additional improvements to valuation, accountability, and control of government property from UID will not be assigned UID.

8. Determine Business Rules for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Procurement.

9. Determine Business Rules for Non-Compliant PMs.

10. Determine Business Rules for Non-Compliant Producers.

11. Determine UID applicator for Small Businesses when marking costs is prohibitive to implementation or prevent competition.

12. Determine Business Rules for relief of UID requirements during contingency operations.

13. New procurement items will be marked with a UID and entered into the AIS of record.

- Army will not modify current Automated Information Systems (AIS) to accommodate UID and UII records. The Logistics Modernization Program (LMP) will be capable of accepting UID.

- Navy

- Air Force

- Marine Corps (Marine Corps requirements for UID were identified to the UID Subgroup.)

14. Determine Quality Assurance (QA) guidelines for the physical Data Matrix mark.

Legacy Items (On Hand)

1. Legacy items with acquisition costs of $5k or greater will be identified for UID compliance and the UII assigned.

2. The UII information will be entered into the UID Registry.

3. The Physical application of the data matrix mark to these qualifying assets will not occur until a trigger event avails itself and it is determined to be economically feasible. Until such time as the opportunity to physically mark the item occurs, a virtual UII will exist.

- Trigger events are defined as those events where the item receiving the UII is available for marking during the course of normally scheduled service, maintenance, etc.

4. Determine Business Rules for FMS.

5. Legacy items (in stock or in use) will be virtually marked with a UID and UII in the AIS of record.

- Army will not modify current AIS to accommodate UID and UII records. LMP will be capable of accepting UID.

- Navy

- Air Force

- Marine Corps (Marine Corps requirements for UID were identified to the UID Subgroup).

6. Qualifying items identified for demilitarization will not be physically marked with a UID, but will be entered into the UID Registry.

7. Determine Business Rules for legacy acquisition costs

- Utilization of FEDLOG.

8. Determine QA guidelines for the physical Data Matrix mark.

9. The PM is responsible for determining a UID requirement for items when contract line item or subline item acquisition unit cost was less than $5k.

- PM must comply with Construct 2 of the UID Guide.

10. Determine Business Rules for relief of UID requirements during contingency operations.

Mr. Lettinhand is currently assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, Team Lead, Ops Team.

Physical Inventory Control Program Pilot Program Update

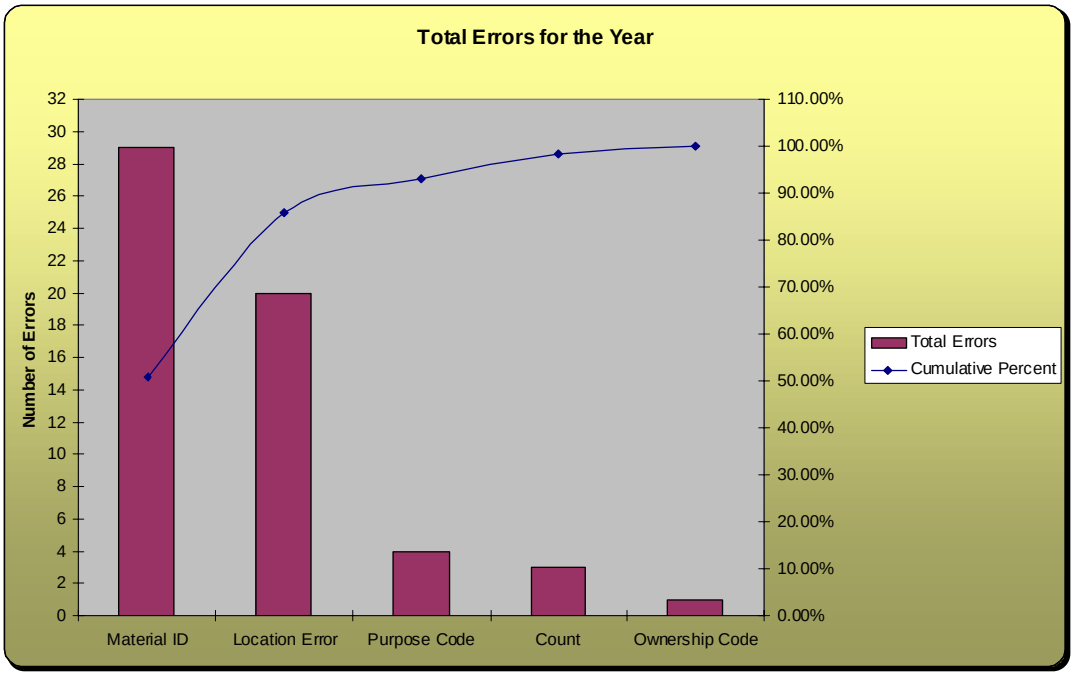
CWO4 Mickey Sanders

A pilot program to test the concepts, theories, and applicability of the proposed Physical Inventory Control Program (PICP) is currently underway at the ammunition supply points (ASPs) aboard MCB Quantico, MCB Camp Pendleton, and MCRD Parris Island. Quantico implemented the PICP pilot in January 2005 and Camp Pendleton and Parris Island implemented the PICP in May 2005.

Initial results of the PICP Pilot Program appear to have validated the PICP program concepts as a useful tool to assist the ASP in accomplishing many tasks and improving processes. For example, by utilizing the PICP one of our test ASPs has accomplished the following:

1. Conducted a recurring analysis of the accuracy of the inventory. The weekly random samples have shown the inventory accuracy percentage to be consistently above 95%—this is something we could not quantify previously. Additionally, by analyzing fluctuations in the inventory accuracy rate the OIC was able determine how changes in procedures and/or personnel affected the inventory accuracy.
2. Satisfy the annual inventory requirements. By conducting a weekly random sample the ASP has been able to inventory 100% of the assets in storage. This alleviates the need to conduct a wall-to-wall inventory at year's end.
3. Proactively identify errors and allow for their correction. The ASP was able to identify and correct 57 errors, as depicted in the chart below, prior to them causing deficiencies in other processes.
4. Garner feedback on the effectiveness of policies and procedures. The PICP provided the OIC with information on the actual performance of personnel and procedures vice the expected performance. This information was then used to adjust procedures to reduce the occurrence of errors and improve the efficiency of personnel efforts.

CWO Sanders is currently assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, Analysis and Evaluation Team.



MN01, A Work In Progress…

SSgt David Kurz

The Program Manager for Ammunition supports the Military working dog community with Canine Scent Kits for utilization in training Explosive Detection Dogs (EDDs). In this article I will highlight information, directives, orders, and instructions on maintaining the kit and its components, procedures for issuing the MN01 kit and minimizing cross contamination—to include the process of disposition of the MN01 kit and its components as they currently apply.

Military working dogs provide explosive detection support and establish a force-protection presence that will halt or deter hostile action against the United States or coalition forces. Throughout our history dogs have been used to support our military forces. The military's interest in developing canines for tactical purposes was demonstrated in July 1942 during the early stages of World War II. A small temporary training center was set up at Beltsville, MD and at Fort Belvoir, VA to train mine detection dogs in April 1943. This highly specialized training was later transferred to the San Carlos War Dog Reception and Training Center in California. For more than 60 years the United States Armed Forces has developed training methods and training aids that support our current National Defense Strategy. The demand for EDDs and the technology used in training these dogs has become a national priority.

The Canine Explosive Scent Kit (MN01) currently in service is an assembly of explosive training aids used to provide scents during training of EDDs. The kit consists of seven explosive items assembled in seven M19A1 Containers and one empty M19A1 Container. The empty container provides a place to store gloves and plastic or anti-static bags as required, as well as allowing for expansion of the kit should the need arise. The current configuration of this kit provides training aids to match threats identified by specified agencies.

Canine Explosive Scent Kit (DODIC MN01)

The description and picture alone sends shivers down the spines of those who maintain, handle, and account for the Canine Explosive Scent Kit (MN01). Fear not, your cries for help have been heard and changes are on the way. Scent Kits are manufactured or remanufactured at the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane, IN. This

process returns a "like new" kit to the dog handlers maintaining the leading edge technology advantage our military personnel require in their fight against international terrorism. The Canine Explosive Scent Kit is produced for initial distribution/special situations and, therefore, is not normally a stocked item. Kits are built twice a year and are on a yearly rotation schedule. The kit will also include a users handbook to be used by the ammunition supply point (ASP) and the dog handlers. The handbook will discuss receipt inspection, handling requirements, storage inspection requirements, and how to requisition a new kit when required. Throughout the article I will be talking about possible changes in procedures, orders, and regulations as they apply. In these uncertain times of increased terrorism, heightened terror alerts, and countless criminal activities, these kits are imperative to the goal of training EDDs in techniques that dramatically reduce the possibilities of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) causing harm. To achieve this goal we must ensure that these kits are kept in the most pristine condition possible. This will ensure proper training for our EDDs while maintaining safety and providing maximum effectiveness.

Maintaining the MN01 Kit and its components

Once the command is in receipt of the MN01 Canine Explosive Scent Kit the decision must be made on how to properly issue the kit for training. Some activities will issue the kits to subordinate units for them to locally issue out training aids as required. There are some issues associated with this process.

Once the ASP has issued the kit to the unit there is a loss of visibility of the asset. There has to be a process in place, in writing, that dictates how visibility will be maintained while the unit is in receipt of the kit. In some cases, a subordinate unit may not have access to nor have knowledge of Notices of Ammunition Reclassification (NARs) or Ammunition Information Notices (AINs). Without this information, safety is being jeopardized and could cause great harm or even death to those handling the Scent Kit. The manufacture date of the dynamite should be documented. Per NAVSEA OP-5, Vol 1, commercial dynamite has a shelf life of 18 months from the date of manufacture. Commercial Dynamite requires an inspection every 30 days to determine serviceability (see chapter 11 of the OP-5). If the unit is the primary custodian of the kit(s) and has physical custody, they must know the procedures for applying and maintaining NARs and AINs in accordance with NAVSUP P-801, paragraph 2-l, 2-1.1.1, 2-1.1.1.a. To view NARs, AINs, and Overhead Fire (OHF) messages go to: https://www.zinc.ois.disa.mil

- Another predicament with subordinate units having possession of the kit(s)is knowledge of serviceability of the explosive components. Ammunition technicians are familiar with the signs of explosives becoming unstable. Although personnel in a subordinate unit will be properly qualified and certified to handle and transport this material, they may not have the training to recognize unstable or degraded explosive material.
- Subordinate units would also be required to be in compliance with storage regulations for this kit per OPNAVINST 5585.2B. Units not rated for storing explosives are housing these kits. This is not in compliance with the order.
- Strict guidelines and regulations are provided in OPNAVINST 5585.2B, OP 5 Vol I, and MCO 8023.3 for proper qualification, certification, training, issue and turn in, inventories, and transportation of the MN01 Kit for primary and alternate custodians.

The recommended process would be to have the ASP issue the kit on a 1348-1 issue/receipt document. The unit would then store and distribute training aids locally and would be responsible for all orders and regulations that apply to being in physical custody of the kit. If storage facilities are not available at the unit level the ASP would have to temporarily store the kit in their magazine. Here is a breakdown of the recommended process:

1. Issue the kit to the subordinate unit on the 1348-1-issue/receipt document. ***It is recommended that the expiration date for the dynamite (M587) be written in the remarks section of the document for tracking and re-order/disposition purposes. As stated previously, the manufacture date of the dynamite should be documented as well. Per* OP-5 *commercial dynamite has a shelf life of 18 months from the date of manufacture. Commercial Dynamite requires an inspection every 30 days to determine serviceability (see chapter 11 of the* OP-5*).***

2. Temporarily store the kit for the subordinate unit in the ASP magazine. ***This is an arrangement for units that do***

not have authorized storage facilities to store the MN01 kit. For training issue, the *OPNAVINST 5585.2B* is very specific on how this is to be documented. As long as all of the requirements are met, there is no reason why an electronic version of this can't be made. Ensure that it is printed out, so that original signatures can be kept on file.

3. If you are using the traditional military logbook or an electronic version, and it is kept at the ASP, ensure that the subordinate unit gets a copy of each new entry to keep for their records. If the subordinate unit were storing the kit themselves, the unit would maintain all records. Remember, the subordinate unit, although they don't have physical custody if the ASP is temporarily storing the kit, is the owner of the kit and, therefore, ultimately responsible.

4. Inventories: *MCO 8020.10A* states that an A&E audit and verification officer is to conduct and document monthly inventories of A&E that is stored in a local magazine, controlled by a unit. The A&E audit and verification officer must be a disinterested Marine who has no responsibilities concerning ammunition security or accountability. This requirement applies to aviation squadrons, EOD units, Engineer School, PMO, rifle ranges, armories, Marine support battalion detachments, Marine security guard detachments, and Marine Corps security force detachments. If a subordinate unit (examples listed above) has ownership of the kit, they must conduct monthly inventories on the kit. *OPNAVINST 5585.2B* also highlights the need for annual/semiannual inventories that must be conducted. *It is also recommended that EOD personnel be used to conduct inventories because of their ability to recognize degradation in explosives.*

5. To ensure that the expiration date and serviceability of the kit and its components are properly maintained, the ASP should inspect the kit when doing their inventories as well and keep documentation to ensure proper action is taken prior to the kit becoming unserviceable. During the inventory, check the expiration date on the dynamite (M587) against the 1348-1 issue document for the kit to ensure that it is correct and not close to expiration. If left to the last minute this could create a whole new realm of issues that are not easy fixes and could be costly. ***If the kit is temporarily stored at the ASP, as stated above, the ASP and the subordinate unit must work together to apply and maintain NARs and AINs as they come out. If the unit is the primary custodian of the kit(s) and has physical custody, as stated previously, they must know the procedures for applying and maintaining NARs and AINs in accordance with* NAVSUP P-801, *paragraph 2-l, 2-1.1.1, 2-1.1.1.a. To view NARs, AINs, and OHF go to: https://www.zinc.ois.disa.mil***

Dynamite (40% nitro glycerin) (DODIC M587)

6. Recommend keeping all records, issue/receipt, training issues (logbook or electronic entries), and inventories in a six-part folder, or something equivalent. If you have multiple kits, they should each have a separate folder. This will help considerably in tracking your dog scent kits, ordering replacement kits, and requesting disposition instructions when required.

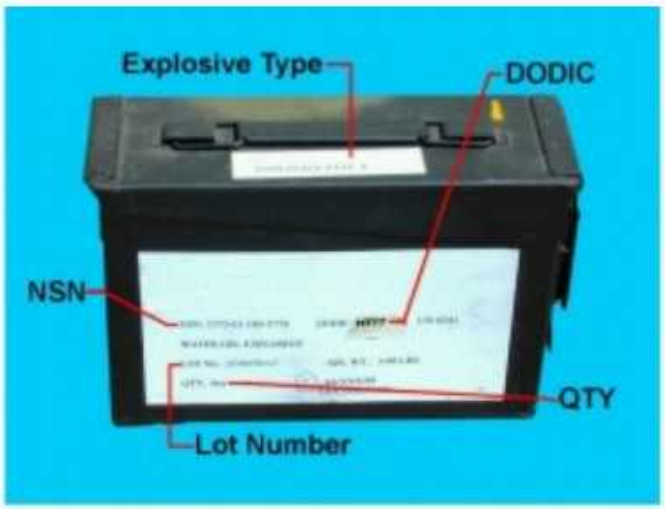
7. The best-case scenario for this procedure is for the subordinate unit to have the proper storage facilities, requiring site approval, and follow all of

the guidelines stated above. This would take the ASP out of the loop and not require them to keep track of gear that isn't really their responsibility. Unfortunately, not every unit has the ability to store these kits.

Cross Contamination

Since the MN01 Canine Explosive Scent Kit is the primary tool used in training the military working dogs for explosive detection, anything that would be detrimental to the effectiveness of this kit is worth analyzing and avoiding! Cross-contamination is easily avoided, however, too often it is a common problem with the dog scent kits. There are simple procedures to follow to ensure that the individual components are transported to and from training evolutions in a manner that eliminates cross-contamination:

- It is recommended that separate, properly marked M19A1 containers be used for each training aid. These containers are to be used for transport of explosive components from the storage site to the training area.



Inner container with markings (DODIC MN01)

- Each container must be properly marked with the explosive type, DODIC, NSN, Lot Number, and the quantity as shown in the photo above. If the container is not properly marked, it's difficult to know which container should be used for each type of explosive.

- Attention to detail is the most useful tool in this process. One of the most common problems with cross-contamination is not taking the time to identify the proper container for the explosive being transported. Take the extra few seconds to look at the container and ensure you are using the correct container for the explosive you're about to transport.

The military working dogs are extremely well trained and proficient at what they do. What would be the big deal if explosives were transported in the same container that a different explosive was previously transported in? I talked to a few dog handlers and asked that very question. Here's what I found out:

- Care must be taken to ensure that all training aids are kept separated.

- Ensure that you are using latex gloves while handling the components of the kit. This is for your safety and to eliminate another possibility for cross-contamination. A new set of gloves should be used for each training aid handled.

- When in the training area, ensure training aids are not used in the same location. This could cause cross-contamination of scents and either confuses the dog(s) or trains them on a scent comprised of two compounds instead of the intended one.

- I didn't come across too many problems with cross-contamination issues with the K-9 units that I spoke with. It has been noted that when asked, the personnel handling the kits were interchanging M19A1 cans for different training aids and could not explain a procedure for avoiding cross-contamination. Hopefully, the information in this article will help to eliminate this problem.

Disposition of the MN01 and components.

There has been some confusion in the proper procedure to dispose of the kits, especially in the case of the (M587) dynamite expiring. I will go through the proper steps of requesting disposition and requisitioning a "like new kit", possible problems with waiting until the last minute to do this, and how to avoid this worst-case scenario. AIN 010-2002 goes through the procedures for disposing of the MN01 due to expired or exuding dynamite. Reference the AIN for the exact process. Follow these steps when dealing with turn-ins and requisitions for new kits:

1. Submitting a requisition for a replacement MN01 Kit is no different than submitting any other requisition for Ammo. You should remember when the dynamite expires and the fact that Crane only builds the kits twice a year, April and October. Kits are on a 12-month rotation to keep the user with a like new kit; don't let the dynamite in your kit expire and then requisition a new kit. For normal operations all users are on a scheduled rotation.

2. It is the using activities responsibility to submit their requisitions—this is where a close working relationship with the supporting ASP is imperative. If ever in doubt, call your POC at PM-Ammo.

3. If you're going to be using your kit weekly, take some time to properly inspect and document any discrepancies associated with the components in your kit.

4. Expired dynamite should never be shipped back to Crane—always turn it over to EOD prior to returning the kit back to Crane. If any other components are found to be discrepant or become damaged during use, your ASP will provide the proper guidance in accordance with the established procedure for your command. Subsequently, any components issued to EOD should be issued with a DD-Form 1348 and a copy provided with the kit when it is returned for remanufacture. Placing the DD Form 1348 in the M19A1 can the item was in is the best way to ensure the crew inspecting the kit at turn-in gets the copy for their records.

5. Once you have received your new kit, performed the receipt inspection, and placed that kit in service, turn your attention to the old kit. Issue the dynamite to EOD, place the kit in Condition code (G), request disposal via PM-Ammo, and they will send you a document to ship the kit back to Crane.

There have been problems with waiting too long to request disposition for the kit and the dynamite has reached its expiration. This is really a subject that could be an article on its own, with all of the environmental and civilian legal issues attached to it. Following the guidelines in this article and in the references provided will assist in ensuring the correct procedures are being followed. Requesting disposition instructions on a kit that is still in condition code "A", coming close to expiration but not beyond expiration, should alleviate this problem.

Issues expressed by both user and support activities concerning support of the Military Working Dog Community are evident and being addressed. Those concerns range from logistics, storage, handling, and apparent hazards to personnel. Efforts are ongoing to study each situation and recommend courses of action. As that effort progresses, there are several initiatives underway aimed toward gaining a better understanding of the needs of the user community as well as developing working relationships. In the meantime, there are a couple of topics and innovations considered worthy of immediate discussion.

- Commercial Dynamite has been an item of concern for quite some time. Exudation and crystallization have required limiting the shelf life of Commercial Dynamite to 18 months. In the interest of safety in a transportation environment, shipment of dynamite is only authorized within 6 months of the date of manufacture. That particular limitation has been under consideration and is currently being revised to match the 18-month service life. Once the limitation is posted, the requirement for removing expired dynamite from kits prior to requesting disposition will no longer exist.

- As new threats have been identified, the Canine Explosive Scent Kit is being reconfigured to provide additional scents needed to train and certify EDDs. Symtex and ANFO, Ammonium Nitrate / Fuel Oil, are being added to the kit. Fielding of the newly configured kit is expected to occur during fiscal year 2006. In addition to this configuration, there is some speculation of developing a kit with less than the maximum net explosive weight dog handlers are allowed to physically possess. This would provide a certain level of flexibility for dog handlers while in the field.

SSgt Kurz is assigned to MCSC PM-Ammo, Analysis and Evaluation Team.

The Current State of the MIRR: Where's It Going?

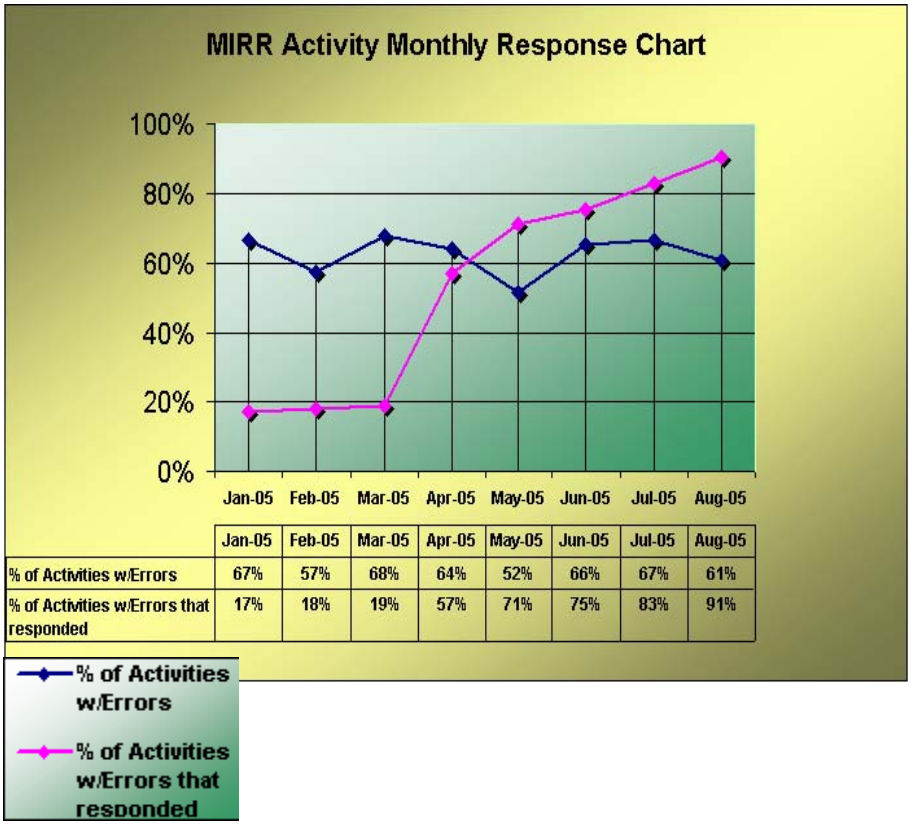
SSgt David Kurz

In January of 2005, Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, and MCB Quantico ASPs did a 3-month test with the online version of the Monthly Inventory Review Report (MIRR). The test went well. The program is functional and provided the tools required to identify, reconcile, and record errors with the activity's assets.

There were areas that needed improvement to make the program more functional and more "user friendly" based on feedback from the test. There will also be some cosmetic changes to the program, however, these will not be priority and will most likely occur periodically throughout the life of the program. Our programmers are looking at those areas requiring changes and changes are forthcoming.

The MIRR is making vast improvements in inventory accuracy and visibility of the Class V (W) stockpile. There have been numerous times that assets have been identified on the MIRR uncovering much larger issues that were immediately dealt with and corrected. Through the utilization of this report, the support of the participating activities, and the oversight of MCPD and MCSC, A&E, the MIRR has assisted in ensuring that the warfighter is being supported as needed and safely.

Here is a chart of the progress of the activity responses over calendar year 2005 thus far. There has been a vast improvement on the number of activities responding to this important tool and reconciling discrepancies. Thank you to all of you who have been responding and contributing to identifying errors in the stockpile and correcting them.



	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	Jul-05	Aug-05
% of Activities w/Errors	67%	57%	68%	64%	52%	66%	67%	61%
% of Activities w/Errors that responded	17%	18%	19%	57%	71%	75%	83%	91%

PM-Ammo Contact Roster

Billet	Tel #(Comm: 703/DSN: 378)
PM	432-3159
DPM	432-3164
Off Mgr	432-3165
Hd,AP&BD	432-3107
Inf Wpns Tm	432-3147
LCAT	432-3114
Str Ammo Bus Tm	432-3107
Hd,IM&SD	432-3129
Inv Mgt Tm	432-3119
Analysis&Eval Tm	432-3158
Sys Tm	432-3117
MCPDSysRep	540-720-9400
Hd,ProdSptDiv	432-3170
EES Tm	432-3157
Plans&Exec	432-3140
Ops	432-3168

Liaisons (DSN)

DDESB	328-0449
NAVMAG Pearl Harbor	(C) 808-471-1111 X141
NWS Charleston	794-4378/4004
NWS Earle	449-2537/2539
NWS Fallbrook	873-3645
NWS Yorktown	953-7583
NSWC Crane	482-5427
NOSSA Indian Head	354-4965
FltAct Sasebo	315-252-5530
FltAct Yokosuka	315-243-1909/8
JMC Rock Island	793-4808/5549
AAA Crane	482-1552
AAP McAlester	956-6312
AD Tooele	790-2062
PEO Ammunition	(C) 973-724-2047

"Ammunition Quarterly"

The Ammunition Quarterly (AQ) provides a network and communications medium for the Marine Corps Ammunition Community to share information. It is your newsletter and your comments, suggestions, or questions are welcome. As always this is the Ammunition Community's Newsletter and is intended to provide new and experienced Ammunition personnel with pertinent information. Produced quarterly, the AQ is posted to the Program Manager for Ammunition Web Page, The Knowledge Management Portal, and distributed by hard copy to select organizations lacking full IT capability. As well, our AQ is distributed widely throughout the Corps to include most General Officers.

The editorial staff invites authors to submit articles dealing with topics drawn from several areas pertaining to Ammunition. Articles may be on a wide array of issues and topics, including processes, analysis, evaluation, activity, success stories, research, and ammunition safety. Have you found a way to do something smarter, faster, or improve your activity? If so, the AQ is a forum in which you can share your successes with your counterparts throughout the Marine Corps. Ultimately, these shared ideas will improve our ability to rapidly get steel on the target!

Make a commitment today and write an article to enhance the knowledge of the "Ammunition Community." Challenge your Marines and Civilian counterparts to put pen to paper and be proactive within their community. And don't forget, every author published will receive a handsome Ammo Quarterly Coffee Mug!

Provide ideas/articles for Ammo Quarterly to the Program Manager for Ammunition, MARCORSYSCOM, 2200 Lester Street, Quantico, VA 22134-5010, or contact the Managing Editor at scrittenden@caci.com